

SIERRA COUNTY BANK

HILLSBORO, NEW MEXICO.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

J. W. ZOLLARS, President.

W. H. BUCHER, Cashier.

L. E. NOWERS,

Druggist and Stationer,

HILLSBORO, N. M.

ALL ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Fine Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes.

KELLER, MILLER & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Carry Largest stock of Goods in Sierra County

We buy from First Hands, and Our Prices Defy Competition.
Our Stock of

Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,

LUMBER,

HAY GRAIN, FLOUR, POTATOES, PRODUCE

BUILDING MATERIAL, &C.,

Is Complete. We give orders from neighboring camps promptly.

LAKE VALLEY and HILLSBORO

SANTA FE ROUTE

The Most Direct Line to

Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago,
Boston, New York, Philadelphia,
Denver, Omaha, St. Paul

And All Northern and Eastern Points.

Through Trains, Fast Time. Smooth Track.

Elegant Pullman Palace Sleepers on all through trains.
Daily Tourist Sleeping Cars to Denver, Kansas City and
Chicago. Tourist Sleeping Cars semi-weekly to St. Paul
and Minneapolis, and once each week to St. Louis and Boston.

All trains not having dining cars stop for meals at the
famous Santa Fe Route Harvey Houses. Full information
cheerfully furnished upon application to

E. COPLAND, Gen. Agent, El Paso, Texas.

W. R. BROWNE, T. F. & P. A., El Paso, Texas.

LAS ANIMAS LAND & CATTLE CO



Postoffice Las Animas, Sierra county, N. M.
Range, Animas ranch, Sierra county.
Ear marks, under half crop each ear.
Horse brand same as cattle but on left
shoulder.

Additional Brands.
on left hip. on left hip. Some
have same on side
W O left side. 22 right hip.
22 right hip. on the same animal.
W. S. HOPEWELL, Manager.

ship your ore

To the

Silver City Reduction Company,

SILVER CITY, N. M.

Correspondence solicited.

T. W. EAGAN,

Blacksmith AND Wagon Repairer,

Hillsboro, N. M.

Shop in J. E. Smith's building
nearly opposite Nower's
drug store.

All work done in a satisfactory
manner.

McPherson & McPherson,

Proprietors

CORNER EXCHANGE,

Hillsboro, N. M.

Sierra County Advocate.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 3, 1897

This Paper

is kept on file at E. C. DAKES
Advertising Agency, 64 and 65
Merchants Exchange, San Fran-
cisco, California, where contracts
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HOW 'T WAS DONE.

Jones was on his last legs. In fact it was only a matter of a few days with him, so he sent for three ministers, a Presbyterian, a Methodist and a Jewish Rabbi and told them that if they each put \$100 in his coffin he would leave them \$5,000 each in his will. He died shortly after and the day after he was buried the Methodist minister met the Presbyterian and asked him if he put his \$100 in the casket.

"I did," said the Presbyterian.
"In what form did you put it in?" asked the Methodist minister.
"In five \$20 gold pieces."
"Well, you'll get your \$5,000."
"How did you put yours in?"
"I put in a crisp new \$100 bill."
"Well, you'll get your \$5,000, too."

Just then they saw the Rabbi across the street, and they called him over and asked him in what form he put his \$100 in the casket.

"I put in my check for \$300 and took out the change."
This of course is the nineteenth century form of the joke. Originally the parties to the joke were a Modiste, a Jewish rabbi and a priest of Ashdoreth. Just at present this venerable visitor from the pious Way Back is making a journey through the United States. It first appeared in the Baltimore "Sun."

OLD PEOPLE.

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whiskey nor other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding Nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old people find it just exactly what they need. Price fifty cents and \$1 per bottle at L. E. Nower's drug store. Sold by all druggists.

A remarkable freak of lightning occurred last Saturday at Seligman. It had been raining around on the hills during the day, but no rain had fallen in town. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon a blinding flash of lightning struck the railroad yards where several hundred men were at work, with a deafening report, and knocking every man down. When they recovered from the shock it was found that two mules had been killed and the driver partly paralyzed in the lower limbs. Another man who received a severe shock recovered sufficiently to resume work in a short time. When the quitting hour arrived he mechanically put his hand into his vest pocket to get his watch but it was gone. He went to the place where he had fallen and there lay his watch. It had been melted into a molten mass. The man was burned across the breast by the electric fluid, but no other evidence was visible of his narrow escape from sudden death.—Mohave Miner.

The Dingley newspapers are telling of a return of "the wages of 1892." "But the wages in 1892 were no higher than the wages in 1890, before the passage of the McKinley tariff," says the New York World. "The sponsor of that law never responded to the democratic challenge to point to an increase of wages in a single protected industry as a result of the heavy increase of duties which he engineered. And now that the tariff has been screwed up beyond the McKinley rate at many points, why is it a matter of boasting to

point to a restoration of the wages that prevailed under the relatively low tariff of 1893, which was in force when the McKinley tariff for bounties and protection to trusts was enacted.

THEIR OWN FAULT.

The fellows who dig coal and who are now striking for that advance promised by Hanna in case McKieley received their votes are not receiving that measure of sympathy usually meted out to striking workmen by their fellows. Hanna was a former task master of theirs and they were perfectly familiar with his grant and the profile of his snout yet they raised him and his whip still farther above them so he could halt the wounds made by the whip lash. Take your this cruel you Hanna slaves for by your votes you have caused the overthrow of the silver mining of the great west and you did it with transports of joy. Only for you, thousands of miners would be at work on the silver ledges of the west and your coal would be used to supply the works that reduce the ore to bullion, that would supply you with new shiny dollars good for all debts public and private as long as the government stands. Of course you were afraid your brother miners would produce so much silver that your pockets would not hold the lousy stuff and in consequence it would no longer be "sound" money and may be you were alarmed for fear some foreign pirate would use your backyard for a dumping ground or you would receive pay for your coal in 50 cent dollars. There is hope that you will have seen the error of your ways before the second battle is fought and that you will cast your ballots for freedom from Hanna.—Kingman Mineral Wealth.

Seven men are dead and another dying at Dexter, Ky., the result of eating poisoned watermelon. The victims slipped into a patch to steal melons. The owner had dosed one with strychnine. The crowd got this melon and two of them died in the field, tearing up vines in their agony. Two fell dead on the road, and three others died before the doctor could reach them. The eighth man cannot recover.

HAD SMELT POWDER.

The appointment of aide-de-camp on Gov. Otero's staff carries with it the military title of colonel and courtesy demands that the gentleman so honored shall henceforth be addressed only by the use of this prefix. The honor thus conferred recalls a controversy which took place some little time since, between Postmaster Grunfeld and ex-Editor Albright of the Democrat, two colonels of Albuquerque. Colonel Grunfeld's right to the title was of course secured by his appointment on Gov. Thornton's staff, but Col. Albright's right-of-way in the premises was questioned. Albright was equal to the emergency, and he forever silenced his rival with the explanation: "I fought Tom Hughes; who did you ever fight?"—San Marcial Bee.

Lead still hangs at \$3.60 but if there is really a move in the direction of prosperity it is bound to go up to \$4.00 in the near future and next spring to \$5.00 or over. The stoppage of silver lead mines at Leadville and elsewhere is going to make that metal a scarce article and an expansion of business will soon consume the supply. Those with gold and lead mines in Sierra county will show wisdom by getting out the ore.

Christ's Church Mission.

Episcopal Church, Hillsboro, N. M.
Services are held morning and evening on alternate Sundays, at the Union Church. Union Sunday School is held at 10 a. m. on every Sunday at the Union Church.
L. E. NOWERS,
Church Warden

THE METAL MARKET.

Bar silver.....\$2
Lead.....\$3.60

SIERRA COUNTY MINES.

GREAT CHANCES FOR PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS.

The Black Range, looked at from any direction, presents a curious aspect, dark and smoky, whose timber-clad peaks cut a serrated line on the horizon. The name "Black Range" is given on account of the heavy forests of pine and pinon that grow so thickly all over the country. This range of mountains extends in a northerly and southerly direction, and is in length about 120 miles and about forty miles in width. Water and game abound there in plenty, and along the eastern flank of the Range a great belt of mineral—gold, silver, copper, iron and manganese.

The first section showing value is the great silver producing mines of Lake Valley. The mines of this section are enclosed and almost entirely surrounded by a lateral strata of quartzite resting upon dolomite. This is the location of the famous "Bridal Chamber," where \$3,000,000 worth of almost pure silver was extracted in six months.

North Percha and Tierra Blanca, two other great silver camps, are located on this Lake Valley belt, some 18 miles distant. Gold, also, has been found in fascinating quantities at both these latter camps.

The great silver camp of Kingston, at the foot of the Black Range, eight miles from Hillsboro, has produced \$7,000,000 in silver. This camp has experienced two booms, and will no doubt enjoy a third, with fair silver legislation.

The next camp is the rich Hillsboro gold district. It is located upon the eastern contact of the mineral belt of the range, the formation of the district where the rich gold ore is found being porphyry. The veins are true fissures. The Bonanza mine alone in this district paid dividends amounting to about \$250,000. Hillsboro also has large and very rich gold placers, which are at last about to be made to give up their vast treasures to the Mesa del Oro Company. Hillsboro is the oldest camp in Sierra County and has produced altogether about \$9,000,000 in gold.

The Black Range mineral belt again shows richly at Hermosa, 27 miles from Hillsboro, in a great body of limestone or dolomite character. The silver camp of Hermosa has shipped about \$2,000,000 in silver, and as yet has hardly reached its prime. Free coinage would make it probably one of the most prosperous mining camps in the West.

From Hermosa camp the mineral belt can be traced into the Apache Mining District, of which the town of Chloride is the business center. Here great veins of mineralized quartz crop above the enclosing country formations. Along the eastern contact the greatest amount of work has been done—commencing at Byers Run. Here the vein in one place at the Cliff mine shows a width of more than five feet. Thence looking along the vein we find, all along, evidences of work the miner has done, in piles of ore lying at the mouths of tunnels and shafts. These ores are rich in silver, and carry gold enough to make their working profitable—say from \$8 to \$10 gold per ton.

The Midnight mine has been worked to some depth, sufficient to prove its great value. The Colossal mine is another of equal worth.

On the northern slope of Hagan's Peak is located an important group of claims—the St. Cloud, Atlanta U. S. Treasury and White Eagle. On the Treasury a shaft entirely in ore opens the vein to a depth of 140 feet, showing on the 100-foot level an ore body more than 24 feet wide; running high in silver and \$10 in gold.

Crossing the belt we come to the Silver Monument mine, which has been sunk to a depth of 400 feet, in bornite ores rich in silver, with a little gold.

A group of claims are now being worked on Mineral Creek, near the town of Chloride, and a small stamp mill operating. Two other claims of this district are worth mentioning—the Readjuster and Nordhausen, both containing good ore.

In the Grafton mining district, next on the Black Range, is the famous Ivanhoe gold mine. Development work consists of a 250 foot tunnel on the vein. The first-class ore of this property yields 17 ozs. gold per ton.

The Ivanhoe vein enters the Emporia claim, upon which 750 feet of work has been done in ore. Shipment returns of Emporia ore show 13 oz. gold per ton.

The next place along this vein which has been prospected sufficiently to warrant an estimation of value is at Camp Kingsbury, three miles north of the Emporia mine, at which camp is located the Great Republic group of mines. Ore worth \$1 per pound in gold has been mined here in places, and general shipments from the whole group have paid handsomely.

A word now to investors or those looking for a country that shows sufficient to warrant the putting in of money with a fair and reasonable assurance of being successful in reaping a reasonable profit on the money placed. The different mining sections of Sierra County have been developed to that extent as to leave no question as to their ultimate great value.

There is an abundance of gold and silver here awaiting the coming of those who have the means to bring it to the surface. It is also true that many of these camps are remote from centers of reduction, and therefore the necessity of having some means of handling the lower grade ores near where they are mined.

Come to Sierra County, but come with money. Under these circumstances rich and profitable field awaits you.